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Comrade Kim Il Sung receives the representative of the Puerto Rican Independence Movement

Comrade KIM IL SUNG Receives Representative of Puerto Rican Independence Movement

Comrade Kim Il Sung received on January 5 Carlos Padilla Rodriguez, Member of the Political Bureau and Secretary in Charge of International Affairs of the Puerto Rican Independence Movement and its representative, who visited our country.

Present on the occasion was Comrade Kim Dong Gyu, Candidate Member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea.

Comrade Kim Il Sung had a friendly talk with the guest.

Marshal KIM IL SUNG's Report Is "Mid-20th Century Communist Manifesto"

Chairman of All India Janatantra Party Declares

The report "The Democratic People's Republic of Korea Is the Banner of Freedom and Independence for Our People and the Powerful Weapon of Building Socialism and Communism" delivered by Comrade Kim Il Sung at the celebration of the 20th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is now evoking great repercussions in various countries. Deeply impressed by the report P.L. Lakhanpal, Chairman of All India Janatantra (Democratic) Party and Editor-in-Chief of "Evening View" made a special contribution entitled "A Mid-20th Century Communist Manifesto" to "The People's Korea."

In his article he highly praised Marshal Kim Il Sung's historic report as "The Mid-20th Century Communist Manifesto."

Here we reprint part of his contribution:

The historic report of Comrade Premier Marshal Kim Il Sung made at the 20th anniversary celebration of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in Pyongyang on September 7, 1968 is a historic document of worldwide significance and ranks equal in importance and impact with the **"Communist Manifesto"** published by Marx and Engels in 1848.

The report would readily be acknowledged by socialist theoreticians throughout the world as the mid-20th century **"Communist Manifesto."** It in fact has an additional advantages over and acquires greater importance than the great work of Marx and Engels inasmuch as it is based on the firsthand experience of the great Korean people in tackling the complex problems of socialist power and construction and the strategy and menace of capitalism, neocolonialism and imperialism of the modern times.

The miraculously astounding achievements of Korean people in a brief span of 23 years since Liberation under the sagacious and wise leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung in turning the DPRK from a backward agricultural country into one of the most highly industrialized and advanced countries of the world make it a shining example of socialist construction and administration. The DPRK is truly not only the pride of Asia but of the whole socialist world today.

And few in history have enriched the world socialist thought so much and advanced the cause of national liberation and proletarian democracy to such an extent in such a short time as the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people, Comrade Premier Marshal Kim Il Sung. He is the greatest socialist theoretician of modern times. His successful conduct of Korean's valiant 15-year guerrilla struggle against Japanese imperialist rulers, and his historically magnificent victory over the many times superior forces of the U.S. and its satellites in the 1950-53 war make him rank among the greatest military strategists and genius commanders of all times. The very mention of the name KIM IL SUNG enthralls revolutionaries and socialists the world over today, inspiring, elevating and spurring them to conduct their noble struggle for social justice, economic security and proletarian democracy with greater vigour and zeal.

Comrade Kim Il Sung's report of September 7, 1968 provides new light and flame for world socialism and democratic revolution. The report, together with the 10-point Political Programme of the DPRK presented in 1967 focusses attention on the complex problems of world socialism and menace of world imperialism today and lays down correct guide lines for meeting them. Not only the socialists but others also who have the interests of the broad masses of the society dearest to their hearts, have much to learn from it and the great Korean miracle on which it is founded. A careful study of the report and the Korean experiment would in particular enormously benefit the leadership in small and developing countries of the world in formulating their economic and political policies according to the great idea of *Juche* propounded by Comrade Kim Il Sung to set them on the road to progress and prosperity.

The following passages from Comrade Kim Il Sung's report deserve to be kept in view by world socialists constantly to help them in their tasks:

"The historical mission of the dictatorship of the proletariat lies in liquidating the exploiting classes and putting down their resistance and in gradually eliminating all class distinctions and building communism by educating and remodelling all the working people to revolutionize and working-class-size them. We should properly combine the Party's class line and mass line to isolate and suppress a handful of hostile elements and, at the same time, educate and remould the broad masses to rally them closer around the Party."

And how right he is when he observes: **"One will commit a 'Leftist' error if one emphasizes class struggle only and exaggerates it, forgetting that the unity and co-operation of the working class, peasantry and working intelligentsia constitute the basis of social relations in socialist society. In that case, one may tend to distrust people, treat innocent people as hostile elements, divorce the Party from the masses and cause unrest in society.**

In contrast, a grave Rightist error will be committed if so-called 'democracy' is exercised for all people and 'freedom' is granted to them in disregard of the fact that in socialist society, too, there exist hostile elements, the survivals of old ideology remain and class struggle continues. ...The dictatorship of all exploiters is a dictatorship over the exploited labouring masses and their democracy is a democracy solely for the few exploiters. On the other hand, the dictatorship of the proletariat is a dictatorship over the exploiting classes and a democracy for the broad masses of the people."

Bourgeois democracy often implies slavish freedom for the people. How much world socialism would have gained and the setbacks suffered by it in recent years avoided if the ruling socialist Parties had just borne this in mind.

Slavish character of bourgeois democracy requires little explanation to the world masses.

"Law can not be different for the rich and the poor," "Everyone has the equality of opportunity to get elected to Parliament and thus rule the country" are the two most alluring slogans and pillars of world democracy of bourgeoisie type. But the resort to both is so expensive that these privileges can be availed of only by the rich and not the poor.

World socialist thought is also greatly enriched by his correct enunciation of the role of class struggle after the establishment of socialist society and the strategy for the rapid industrialization and development of socialist economy. He said: **"The ideological revolution should be carried out not by force as in the struggle against the hostile elements, but always by means of persuasion and education, and it should turn into the work of cementing the unity and cohesion of the working people."**

The gap between the thinking and class-consciousness of the working class and the peasantry, between city town and village needs being abridged. Rapid economic development alone can promote the prosperity and happiness of the people.

The DPRK's courageous build-up of a national cadre by boldly trusting the intellectuals since they are learned and acquire truth and reeducating and remoulding them to take an active part in the building of new society; development of the Chollima Movement; the great idea of *Juche* to develop independence in politics, self-sustenance in economy and self-reliance in defence; are the great achievements of the Korean people under the wise and sagacious guidance and leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, which merit study and emulation by democrats throughout the world. So do indeed the Chongsan-ri method and the Daean Work System. Comrade Kim Il Sung's constant reminding the functionaries of the State that they are servants of the people and his exhortation to them to go deep among the masses, arouse and enlist their revolutionary zeal and creative enthusiasm in the task of national construction and development and avoid the bureaucratic approach reveal his genuine concern for the welfare and uplift of the masses making him the most beloved Leader of not only the Korean but also the world masses. State rulers throughout the world need to

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"We Will Make a Deeper Study of Comrade KIM IL SUNG's Works to Model After His Great Idea of Juche and Put It into Practice"

AFRICAN STUDENTS IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA, POLAND AND THE CONGO (B) SENT MESSAGES TO COMRADE KIM IL SUNG, THE RESPECTED AND BELOVED LEADER OF THE 40 MILLION KOREAN PEOPLE, ON THE OCCASION OF THE 10th ANNIVERSARY OF THE "DAY OF STRUGGLE FOR DRIVING IMPERIALISM OUT OF AFRICA"

On the 10th anniversary of the "Day of Struggle for Driving Imperialism out of Africa" the African students studying in Czechoslovakia, Poland and in the Congo (B) held meetings recently and adopted messages addressed to Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people, ever-victorious iron-willed brilliant commander and one of the outstanding leaders of the international communist and working-class movements.

In the message adopted at a friendship meeting of African students in Prague, Czechoslovakia, the Federation of African Students in Czechoslovakia and the Union of African Students in Europe extended warm thanks and honour to Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people.

The message pointed out that he liberated the Korean people from Japanese imperialist rule by organising and leading the anti-Japanese guerrilla army and founded the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and, during the Fatherland Liberation War, personally organised and guided the people and army to defeat the U.S. imperialist aggressors and defended the fatherland with honour.

Referring to the successes scored in socialist construction under the wise leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the message noted that it is natural that the Democratic People's Republic of Korea should be given the title of an exemplary country in socialist construction by the world people for all its miraculous successes made through the embodiment of Comrade Kim Il Sung's idea of *Juche*.

The message pointed out:

All the successes made in Korea under the wise leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung and the works and documents of Comrade Kim Il Sung made us feel once again that Comrade Kim Il Sung is not only a peerless patriot and outstanding military strategist but also a prominent politico-theoretician and one of the great leaders of world revolution.

For us, the documents of Comrade Kim Il Sung are valuable, indispensable works for study clearly illumining the road we should take.

Enumerating Comrade Kim Il Sung's works, the message pointed out that these documents constitute indeed a banner and ideological weapon to be upheld by the Asian, African and Latin-American peoples in the struggle against imperialism and old and new colonialism.

It went on:

We will therefore make a deeper study of Comrade Kim Il Sung's works to model after his great idea of *Juche* and put it into practice and thus make a great contribution to the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle of the African people.

The message adopted by African students in Poland pointed out:

We know well that you, peerless patriot, national hero and ever-victorious military strategist, not only have always led the Korean people to victory and glory but set forth correct lines and ways for the international communist and working-class movements at the present times. Particularly, we know well that you are the great Leader and our close friend rendering positive support and encouragement all the time to the revolutionary struggle of us African people.

The peoples and revolutionaries in Africa set great store by your teachings and support and find great encouragement and example in the struggle of the Korean people under your leadership.

The shining victories and great successes achieved by the Korean people in all political, economic, cultural and military domains are a brilliant embodiment of the idea of *Juche*, the great revolutionary idea of Comrade Kim Il Sung, and the fruition of his brilliant leadership, the message pointed out.

And it expressed full support to the just struggle of the Korean people for liberating South Korea from the yoke of the colonial rule of U.S. imperialism and achieving the unification of the country.

Exposing the tyrannical colonial fascist rule of U.S. imperialism and its stooges Pak Jung Hi clique in South Korea, the message pointed out that it is quite natural that the South Korean people should unfold on a wide scale all forms of struggle including the armed guerrilla struggle, and expressed the conviction that their struggle will surely be crowned with victory.

The message continued:

Esteemed Comrade Kim Il Sung,

We consider it a great joy and pride to have as our friends the Korean people who, under your leadership, are creating brilliant examples in socialist and communist construction and taking the most resolute stand in the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle. The Korean people always render active support, material and moral, to the African people in their struggle against imperialism and old and new colonialism.

The message pointed out that they confirmed the determination to fight with might and main to finally drive the imperialist forces headed by U.S. imperialism out of Africa and build a rich and civilized country like Korea, according to the teachings of Comrade Kim Il Sung and following the example of the Korean people.

In their message the students of the Congo(B), Chad, Central Africa, Angola, Senegal and Gabon studying in the Congo(B) extended the highest glory and warmest gratitude to Comrade Kim Il Sung who not only fully supports the just struggle of the African peoples for driving out the imperialists and colonialists headed by U.S. imperialism and for the complete liberation of Africa and for national independence and genuine freedom but also gives inspiring strength and courage to their anti-imperialist struggle.

Referring to the African peoples' struggle for breaking off the chains of colonialism the message said that a dangerous situation has been created in Korea in which a war may break out again at any moment, owing to the war provocation manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists occupying South Korea.

Emphasizing that Comrade Kim Il Sung put forth a revolutionary anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. strategy to smash U.S. imperialism, the message said that the strategy gives boundless inspiration to the revolutionary peoples of the whole world, especially to the fighting peoples in Asia, Africa and Latin America and it brought about a new turning-point in the anti-U.S. struggle.

It went on:

Now the revolutionary peoples of the world look up to Your Excellency Premier as the great strategist of world revolution and outstanding leader of revolution, for having set forth the most correct strategy for anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle and offered clear-cut theoretical and practical answers to the most urgent questions awaiting solution in the development of world revolution.

The message wholeheartedly wished Comrade Kim Il Sung good health and a long life for the independent unification of Korea and the nation-wide victory of the Korean revolution and the victory of world revolution and African revolution, and for the final liquidation of the imperialist monsters headed by U.S. imperialism on the globe.

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follow his example in this connection. The stage by stage development of Korean democratic and socialist revolution, in respect of land, cooperatives, major industries and consumer industries, application of industrial method to agriculture, development of national culture and revolutionization and working-classization of all strata of society, combined together, form an inspiring and fascinating phenomenon in the history of world socialism and a fruitful lesson for world politicians and rulers to advance the interests of their peoples.

With world imperialism engaged in conspiracies against the socialist camp, Comrade Kim Il Sung's line for socialist unity and united action against imperialism acquires added significance and importance. His words below deserve inscription in letters of gold as the most correct line for strengthening the socialist camp:

"If the fraternal Parties and countries desire genuine unity, they must strictly abide by the standards governing the mutual relations of fraternal Parties and countries, whose main content is complete equality, independence, mutual respect, non-interference in each other's internal affairs and comradely co-operation. When the fraternal Parties and socialist countries strictly observe these standards of mutual relations, the unity of the socialist camp and cohesion of the international communist movement will become really conscious and lasting. If these standards are violated, complicated problems will arise between fraternal Parties and countries and the unity of the socialist camp will be badly affected."

And of equal importance are his words that **"The socialist countries and Communist and Workers' Parties are completely equal and independent," that "No one is allowed to claim a privileged position in the ranks of the communist movement and there can be no relationship of superior and inferior between the socialist countries,"** and that **"Only when the Communist and Workers' Parties and socialist countries maintain autonomy and independence in their activities, can they work out correct policies suited to the peculiarities of their own countries and successfully push ahead with the revolutionary cause and constructive work."**

Only by developing their economy on the basis of their domestic resources can each increase socialist construction and the might of the socialist camp. Each must however strive to advance the interests of international proletarianism.

Just as the **Communist Manifesto** sounded the deathknell of 19th century capitalism, the strategy outlined in the third part of the report by Comrade Kim Il Sung will advance the doom of the 20th century colonialism and imperialism.

The whole world, particularly the Asian, African and Latin American countries are beholden to Comrade Kim Il Sung for giving them the most powerful and effective strategy for defeating world imperialism today of which the United States is the chieftain. Keeping good relations with big powers, using aid as bait to strengthen its hold in smaller countries, and rigging up fronts of its lackeys to swing them to the Right, is the strategy employed by U.S. imperialism today. But like all imperialism, as Comrade Kim Il Sung correctly points out, U.S. imperialism is also a moribund force and on the decline. A fatal blow can be struck to it by small countries forging a common front and making concerted attacks on it in all parts of the world. The magnificent victory of the Koreans in the 1950-53 war and the valiant resistance of Vietnamese in the recent years as also Cuban's defiance of U.S. might have all exploded the myth about mightiness of U.S. imperialism. It is indeed doomed and can be made to bite the dust before long by small countries pursuing the strategy enunciated by Comrade Kim Il Sung. As he rightly observes, **"The peoples of all countries making revolution should tear limbs off the U.S. beast and behead it all over the world. The U.S. imperialists appear to be strong, but when the peoples of many countries attack them from all sides and join in mutilating them in that way, they will become impotent and bite the dust in the end."**

The cause of national liberation is greatly advanced by Comrade Kim Il Sung's plea to hold it dearest to their hearts and treat it as of international character. As long as there exists imperialism world can never live in peace nor aggression disappear. Korea, Palestine, Vietnam are live illustrations of the dictum. Comrade Kim Il Sung's line for Korean unification by the free will of the Koreans themselves after the withdrawal of all foreign troops and without foreign influence is the most correct line for the unification of not only Korea but all divided nations where division is forced by imperialist powers. Americans have no business to be anywhere in Asia, Africa, Europe and Latin America and they must be forced out of all these areas by the joint pressure of world peoples. The repression in South Korea, abuse of the U.N. name by the U.S. deserve to be roundly condemned. So do indeed the rising German and Japanese militarism and Israeli expansionism. Comrade Kim Il Sung's support to the people struggling against them will greatly strengthen their might. The 600,000 Koreans in Japan and others abroad battling stubbornly under the banner of the DPRK for their rights and national unification deserve the full support of world democrats and socialists. Japanese Government's nefarious designs to obstruct their repatriation and force "ROK" nationality on them contrary to international law and human rights deserve the strongest denunciation by all. The struggle of people in South Korea and Koreans in Japan is bound to be crowned with successes before long.

Like all great works of genius Comrade Kim Il Sung's report of September 7, 1968 transcends all national barriers and time limitations. It pulsates with peerless patriotism, revolutionary international zeal, and deep concern for the uplift and happiness of the proletariat. Like all works of Comrade Kim Il Sung it is an essential reading for socialists and rewarding and inspiring for all. As a politician I must place on record my personal debt of gratitude to Comrade Kim Il Sung. His works, particularly this report have made easy the understanding of complex problems of social justice, democracy and economic construction in my country—India—and finding solutions for them. Reading of his works, specially this report, would reinforce a strong flame of struggle against injustice in any heart, and make rulers accomplish in a matter of years tasks requiring decades without his light.

Long live great Comrade Premier Kim Il Sung to lead Koreans to further successes, prosperity, happiness and glory and inspire and guide people of the world in their noble struggle for right, liberty and justice! Long live the DPRK, the banner of freedom and independence for all people and powerful weapon of building socialism and communism in the world!

November 20, 1968

P. L. Lakhanpal

New Year's Greetings

✦ Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, exchanged New Year's cards with Comrade **L. Brezhnev**, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union; Comrade **Walter Ulbricht**, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the German Socialist Unity Party and President of the State Council of the German Democratic Republic; Comrade **Nicolae Ceausescu**, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Rumanian Communist Party and President of the State Council of the Rumanian Socialist Republic; Comrade **Ion Gheorghe Maurer**, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Rumanian Socialist Republic; Comrade **Y. Tsedenbal**, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Mongolian People's Republic; Comrade **Willi Stoph**, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the German Democratic Republic, and **Nureddin Attassi**, Head of the State of the Syrian Arab Republic, and Archbishop **Makarios**, President of the Republic of Cyprus, on the occasion of the New Year 1969.

✦ Premier **Kim Il Sung** of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea exchanged telegram of greetings with Prince **Souphanouvong**, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Neo Lao Haksat, on the New Year.

✦ Premier **Kim Il Sung** of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea exchanged telegrams of greetings with **Gamal Abdel Nasser**, President of the United Arab Republic, on the New Year.

✦ Premier **Kim Il Sung** of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea exchanged telegrams of New Year's greetings with Chairman of the Military Committee of National Liberation of Mali.

✦ Premier **Kim Il Sung** of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea exchanged telegrams of greetings with **Alfred Raoul**, Prime Minister of the Government of the Republic of the Congo(B), seeing in the New Year.

✦ Premier **Kim Il Sung** of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea exchanged telegrams of greetings with **Marien Ngouabi**, Chairman of the National Council of Revolution of the Congo(B), seeing in the New Year.

✦ Premier **Kim Il Sung** of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea exchanged telegrams of New Year's greetings with **Ahmed Hassan Al-Bakr**, President of the Republic of Iraq.

✦ Premier **Kim Il Sung** of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea exchanged telegrams of New Year's greetings with **Sabah Al-Salem Al-Sabah**, Amir of the State of Kuwait.

✦ Premier **Kim Il Sung** of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea exchanged telegrams of New Year's greetings with **Hussein the First**, King of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan.

✦ Premier **Kim Il Sung** of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea exchanged telegrams of New Year's greetings with **Mahendra Bir Bikram Shah Deva**, King of the Kingdom of Nepal.

✦ Premier **Kim Il Sung** of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea exchanged telegrams of New Year's greetings with **Haile Selasie the First**, Emperor of the Empire of Ethiopia on the New Year.

✦ Premier **Kim Il Sung** of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea exchanged a telegram of greetings with **Ibrahim Nasir**, President of the Republic of the Maldive Islands, on the New Year.

✦ Premier **Kim Il Sung** of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea exchanged telegrams of New Year's greetings with **Faisal Ibn Abdul Aziz Ibn Saud**, King of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

✦ **The Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea** exchanged telegrams of New Year's greetings with the **Central Committee of the Dominican Communist Party.**

✦ Premier **Kim Il Sung** of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea received a telegram of greetings from **Gamal Abdel Nasser**, President of the United Arab Republic, in reply to his telegram of greetings sent on the 12th anniversary of the Port Said "Victory Day" of the UAR people.

✦ Premier **Kim Il Sung** of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea received a telegram from **Moktar Ould Daddah**, President of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania, replying to his telegram of greetings sent on the occasion of the eighth anniversary of the independence of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania.

✦ Premier **Kim Il Sung** of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea received a telegram from **El Hadj Ahmadou Ahidjo**, President of the Federal Republic of Cameroon, in reply to his greetings sent to the latter on the occasion of the 9th anniversary of independence, the national holiday of the Cameroon people.

✦ Premier **Kim Il Sung** of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea received a telegram from **Mohammed Idris El Senussi**, King of the Kingdom of Libya, in reply to his telegram of greetings sent on the independence day of Libya.

✦ Premier **Kim Il Sung** of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea received a telegram from **Sangoule Lamizana**, President of the Republic of Upper Volta, in reply to his telegram of greetings sent on the 10th anniversary of the proclamation of the Republic of Upper Volta.

✦ Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, sent a telegram of greetings to **Oldrich Cernik** on the latter's appointment as Premier of the new Government of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic.

✦ Premier **Kim Il Sung** of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and President **Choi Yong Kun** of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea sent a telegram of greetings to **Nguyen Huu Tho**, President of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation, on the occasion of the eighth anniversary of the founding of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation.

✦ Premier **Kim Il Sung** of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea sent a telegram of greetings to **Gamal Abdel Nasser**, President of the United Arab Republic, on the occasion of the 12th anniversary of the "Day of victory" of the UAR people in Port Said.

✦ Premier **Kim Il Sung** of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea sent a telegram of greetings to **Ne Win**, Chairman of the Revolutionary Council of the Union of Burma on the occasion of the 21st anniversary of independence of Burma.

✦ Premier **Kim Il Sung** of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea sent a telegram of greetings to **Mohammed Idris El Senussi**, King of the Kingdom of Libya, on the occasion of the independence day of the Kingdom of Libya, the national holiday of the Libyan people.

✦ Premier **Kim Il Sung** of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea sent a telegram of greetings to **Kenneth David Kaunda** on his re-election as President of the Republic of Zambia.

✦ **The Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea** sent telegrams of greetings to the **Central Committee of the German Socialist Unity Party** and the **Central Committee of the German Communist Party** on the 50th anniversary of the founding of the German Communist Party.

✦ **Premier Kim Il Sung received a telegram from Hamid Said, Chairman of the National Students' Union of Iraq. Hamid Said sent the telegram, expressing the stand of the National Students' Union of Iraq vehemently denouncing the unjust moves of the reactionary Sato government of Japan which is refusing to permit the reentry into Japan of a congratulatory group of Koreans from Japan for celebration of the 20th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and denying the Korean citizens in Japan freedom of travel to and from the fatherland.**

The telegram reads in full:

The National Students' Union of the Republic of Iraq and its entire members denounce with surging indignation the inhuman act and the wanton violation of international law and international practice by the reactionary government of Japan which refused to permit the reentry into Japan of a congratulatory group of Koreans from Japan which attended the celebrations of the 20th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and is openly hampering the free travel of the Korean citizens in Japan to and from the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, their glorious fatherland.

We consider that in view of the historic crimes committed by the Japanese imperialists against the Korean people and in the light of humanitarian principle, international law and international usage it is an unavoidable obligation of the Japanese government to ensure the Korean citizens in Japan all their democratic, national rights and fully guarantee their freedom of travel to and from the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the socialist fatherland daily prospering and developing under the wise leadership of you, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people, and this is a legitimate right of the Korean citizens in Japan, which no one should deny.

The National Students' Union of Iraq and its entire members express full support to and firm solidarity with your Government and the 600,000 Korean citizens in Japan in their righteous struggle for making the reactionary government of Japan immediately cancel its refusal to permit the reentry into Japan of a congratulatory group of Koreans from Japan, ensure the Korean citizens in Japan freedom of travel to and from their fatherland, stop at once all manner of national persecution and discriminating policy against them and guarantee all their democratic, national rights.

The National Students' Union of Iraq and all its members take this opportunity to wish you, the great Leader of the entire 40 million Korean people, peerless patriot, national hero, ever-victorious iron-willed brilliant commander and one of the outstanding leaders of the international communist and working-class movements, good health and a long life for bringing earlier the day when the 600,000 Korean citizens in Japan will enjoy a happy life to their hearts' content under the leadership of you, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people, in a unified socialist fatherland after driving out the U.S. imperialists.

Militant Solidarity of Tri-Continental Peoples—Guarantee for Victory in Anti-Imperialist, Anti-U.S. Struggle

Pyongyang City Mass Meeting Held to Mark "International Solidarity Week for the Support of National-Liberation Struggle of Asian, African and Latin-American Peoples"

A Pyongyang city mass meeting marking the "international solidarity week for the support of the national-liberation struggle of the Asian, African and Latin Ameriacn peoples" was held on January 6 in the Chollima House of Culture under the auspices of the Korean Committee for Asian-African Solidarity.

Hung on the background of the platform was the mark of the Asian, African and Latin American People's Solidarity Organisation symbolizing the invincible militant unity of the peoples on the three continents.

Attending the meeting together with working people in the city were Jon Chang Chol, Chairman of the Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea; Kim Sang Jun, Vice-Chairman of the Korean Committee for Asian-African Solidarity; Kang Byong Mo, Vice-Chairman of the C.C. of the Union of Agricultural Working People of Korea; Li Yong Sik, Vice-Chairman of the C.C. of the League of Socialist Working Youth; Li Gyong Suk, Vice-Chairman of the Democratic Women's Union of Korea.

Vice-Chairman Kim Sang Jun of the Korean Committee for Asian-African Solidarity made a report at the meeting.

He, together with the entire Korean people, extended warm congratulations and militant greetings to the fighting peoples on the three continents and pointed out that a fierce struggle is going on in the international arena between socialism and imperialism, between revolution and counter-revolution, and the socialist forces, the national-liberation movement, the working-class movement and the democratic movement continue to grow on a world-wide scale. The reporter said: In the great Fatherland Liberation War the Korean people under the wise leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung humbled the arrogant U.S. imperialists who had boasted of the "strongest" in the world and burst the "myth" about their "mightiness" to smithereens. And with the incident of the U.S. imperialist armed spy ship "Pueblo" as an occasion the U.S. imperialists bent their knees again before the Korean people and apologized for their criminal acts and gave an assurance that they would never again commit such crimes in the future, he continued.

He expressed the warmest militant greetings and firm solidarity with the heroic Vietnamese people who are scoring successes in their anti-U.S., national-salvation struggle, he also extended resolute and militant support and encouragement to the heroic, revolutionary people of Cuba who are fighting, upholding the banner of anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle in the outpost of socialism in the Western Hemisphere.

He also expressed firm solidarity and active support to the anti-imperialist and anti-U.S. struggle of the Asian and African peoples and to the armed struggle of the Latin American people against U.S. imperialism and its dictatorial regimes and pointed out that the peoples on the three continents are dealing heavier blows to the enemy, while supporting and encouraging with each other and fostering the militant unity in their anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. joint struggle.

The U.S. imperialists, the heinous enemy of the peoples of the three continents are running amuck everywhere in the world and Japanese militarism is harbouring an illusion to realise its old dream of Asian aggression, under the active patronage and with the backing of U.S. imperialism, its master. The reporter stressed that the peoples of the three continents should direct the spearhead of struggle to U.S. imperialism and wage a vigorous anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle, and for this purpose all the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. forces should take anti-U.S. joint action. The tri-continental peoples must turn all parts of the three continents into a fierce battlefield to limb U.S. imperialism.

He referred to the oppression and new war provocations of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges the Pak Jung Hi clique and the struggle of the South Korean people against them.

In conclusion, he stressed that the Korean people will make positive contribution to the anti-imperialist, national-liberation struggle of the tri-continental peoples and discharge their national and international duties by driving away the U.S. imperialists from South Korea and achieving without fail the unification of the fatherland and the nation-wide victory of the revolution.

That day the attendants evinced their firm determination to firmly unite with the revolutionary peoples of the three continents to further strengthen the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle.

After the meeting a Korean feature film "Among Villagers" and a documentary depicting the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle of the tri-continental peoples were shown.

Morning in Wonhwa Village

The entire agricultural working people in our country significantly observed the 10th anniversary of the National Congress of Agricultural Co-operatives—the Congress of Victors—with the great joy of having reaped an unprecedented bumper harvest last year.

On January 5, 1959 Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people, made a historical report on "Victory of the Socialist Co-operation of Agriculture and the Future Development of Agriculture in Our Country" at the National Congress of Agricultural Co-operatives.

In his historical report, Comrade Kim Il Sung summed up and made a thorough-going analysis of the great victory in agricultural co-operation in our country and put forth the programmatic future tasks of further developing agriculture.

Ten years have passed since then. During this period under the wise guidance of the Leader the agricultural co-operative economy has been consolidated politically and economically and agricultural productive forces have made rapid progress.

Thus, the socialist countryside has undergone a complete change and the material and cultural living standards of the co-op farmers have rapidly improved.

The farmers of the Wonhwa co-op farm, Sunan county who have traversed the glorious road of co-operation indicated by the Leader, together with the entire agricultural working people in our country, look back with deep emotion upon the day when they organized the co-operative under the warm, deep concern shown by latherly Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Oil painting: "Unprecedented bumper crop"

ANY visitor to the Wonhwa co-op farm in Sunan county, South Pyongan Province, is attracted first by an oil painting hung respectfully at the entrance to the village. The painting hung on the slope of a hill is so large that he can see it from afar.

It's May 10, 1952

Here is what Jong Ok Ja told me about it when I met her.

"It's May 10, 1952. It was a time when the sacred Fatherland Liberation War for annihilating the U.S. imperialist armed aggressors, the sworn enemy of our people, was at its height. That day, Comrade Premier whom we had longed to see so much, wake or sleep, paid a visit to our village. U.S. devils were making heavy bombings at the time. But ignoring his safety he personally helped us with sowing. He had much talk with us on the field. I was then chairman of the ri committee of the Women's Union. You know, this painting depicts just the things happened that day."

Listening to her, I looked at her and the picture alternately.

Comrade Premier, his coat off and a spade in his hands, is standing in the centre of the field and peasants, with camouflages on and manure baskets or seed-containing gourds in their hands, are standing around him.

That day, Jong Ok Ja said, Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, arrived at the village at dawn when the morning star was still twinkling in the sky.

Upon arriving there the adjutant hurried to the house of the chairman of the ri committee of the Women's Union to ask her to find a room for Comrade Premier. When he was about to enter the yard of the chairman's, Comrade Premier called him back.

"Comrade Dok Su! Don't wake up the master of the house. How tired she would feel when she is aroused out of a sound sleep! The day will dawn before long. So let us sit down on the yard and take a rest until the master gets up."

"How can.., here...?"

"Never mind. It is rather better to sit down on the yard and breath fresh air ... Go and bring straw trusses," said Comrade Premier with a smile.

The adjutant was at a loss what to do, standing there quite in perplexity.

Sitting down on the straw trusses nearby Comrade Premier invited all to be seated.

This caused the Premier's figure in the days of the anti-Japanese armed struggle to float before the eyes of the adjutant sitting on the straw:

When he passed the severely cold night of north Manchuria under the open sky with guerrillas in order not to arouse the sleeping people he added firewood to the dying fire so that the guerrillas could have even one more hour of sleep, going round from one campfire to another.

Darkness was gradually dispelled and, at last, the master of the house got up and came out.

The chairman who came down to the yard noticed Comrade Premier rising to his feet and coming towards her. Turning with a start, she stood stock-still in her tracks.

"Why, Comrade Premier..."

It was so unexpected that she stood motionless at a loss for words.

"How are your family all?" Comrade Premier asked kindly. Then he asked her to go out to the fields and have a talk, and walked in front.

The peasants with camouflaged cows also began to appear in the fields, ready to plough the fields.

Comrade Premier made his way, pushing aside the branches of mulberry trees crowding the wide edge of the field, and halted in the middle of the field.

When Comrade Premier was going to sit down on the grass the chairman offered him a mat which she had brought with her.

"Never mind," said Comrade Premier. "It is more comfortable and good to sit down on the grass."

Comrade Premier comfortably sat down on the grass and asked one by one about the conditions of ploughing, about how sowing had been done, what kinds of seeds had been prepared and how the labour and draft animal shortage was being tided over.

After grasping the farming conditions in detail, Comrade Premier said to the armymen who accompanied him:

"Now, we are out here in the rural area, and what do you say to our helping the peasants in sowing today?"

"That's good," they answered.

Satisfied with their reply, Comrade Premier personally got himself ready for work. The army men took off their tunics and assembled around him again.

"You must put your hearts into the work; all the more so because you are sowing seeds. It won't do to sow too closely or too sparsely. And then, you should take care not to spill the precious seeds on the earth. It is good to cut furrows somewhat deeply. Only by so doing, can a drought be overcome and seeds sprout well."

With this, Comrade Premier personally sowed seeds and taking up the manure basket, showed them scrupulously how to manure.

Despicable enemy planes were flying over their heads all the time. But, without caring a straw about it, Comrade Premier continued to work with them and sometimes looked round the fields.

Working together with the peasants, Comrade Premier explained in easy language, so that they could understand well, that only by doing farm work well, the U.S. rogues could be smashed and the war could be brought to a victorious end. Then he asked the chairman:

"Have you formed mutual labour-aid teams?"

"Yes, we have," she answered.

Due to the war, this village, like other villages, suffered from an acute shortage of labour, draft animals and farm implements.

All young and middle-aged men volunteered to the front, with rifles in their hands, so the labour force consisted mostly of women and old folk.

There were only six head of cattle for field work and the farm implements were destroyed except five ploughs and two threshers.

Under these conditions it was quite impossible for the farmers to do farming unless they pooled strength together.

And so, they organized mutual labour-aid teams and oxen-sharing teams one after another to cope with the difficult situation.

"Very well done. You have few menfolk and so you should not do the hard farm work separately, but should do teamwork by several households, which will make your work easy and, not only that, will enable you to rationally use what small draft animals and farm implements you have.

"You should organize more oxen-sharing teams and mutual labour-aid teams to pool strength and help each other and work cheerfully. This is very much needed equally for agricultural co-operation in the future."

All the farmers were unanimously determined to pool strength with each other and do farming well in accordance with his words.

Looking around over the Wonhwa ri plain, Comrade Premier referred to the bright prospects of turning the dry fields around the Wonhwa village into paddy fields, bringing the dry fields under irrigation, planting the nearby hills with fruit trees and mulberry trees, breeding fishes in ponds and providing the cozy houses with electricity in the future.

Comrade Premier taught in detail that there were many things yet to be done and they could be tackled quite easily if a co-operative was organized and the peasants worked united in a body, that the life of the peasants could be radically improved only when a co-operative was formed, and that in the preparatory stage the co-operative should not be formed on too large a scale but with some 30 households at first and only those who would voluntarily join it should be accepted and other people accepted step by step as the co-operative was strengthened.

Like this, even in those busy days when he was leading the entire people to victory in the war shouldering its burden, Comrade Premier visited Wonhwa village, grew carefully the new seeds of co-operation such as "oxen-sharing teams," and "mutual labour-aid teams," and was conceiving the concrete plan of reorganizing the countryside along co-operative lines, looking forwards confidently to the morrow of our countryside after the victory in the war.

After His Visit

After the visit of Comrade Premier, the people in the Wonhwa village made really a great effort to build the socialist countryside braving all difficulties, bearing each word of his teaching in their mind.

They formed first more oxen-sharing teams and mutual labour-aid teams, as taught by Comrade Premier. They rented from the bank the funds for farming to buy many cows. They organized mutual labour-aid teams on the principle of allocating cows properly to each team. They saw that 4-5 households were enlisted in a mutual labour-aid team. Labour-consuming farm work such as ploughing, sowing, rice-transplanting, weeding, harvesting, threshing was done jointly. The joint labour was doubtlessly cheerful and much more effective than when each worked separately. If such forms of joint labour did not appear, the villagers would not have done the farming well in those difficult days of the war, nor would they have done satisfactorily the work of aiding the front.

The advantages of joint labour was displayed more strikingly as the days went by and the farmers came to feel keenly the effectiveness of the co-operative farming over the farming by joint labour on a small scale.

That is why the co-operative was organized later in this village rather easily.

The people in the Wonhwa village thus organized a co-operative with 30-odd households enlisting those who voluntarily joined it, in December 1953, as taught by Comrade Premier. Two years later, in December 1955, the co-operative became a big family embracing all the households.

When the organization of a co-operative was in full swing, Comrade Premier came to this village again. He told the villagers that their organisation of the co-operative was a good thing, and solved all knotty problems arising in the management of the co-operative. When there arouse a problem of amalgamating, the co-operative with the neighbouring one, he personally came there to give concrete guiddance. He told villagers that it seemed too early to amalgamate them and that it would better amalgamate the two co-operatives when they reached the same level in their economic situation.

Later on, too, Comrade Premier paid frequent visits to the Wonhwa co-op farm to give careful guidance for its smooth development. He also showed deep concern for the laying of its firm material and technical foundation.

Comrade Premier saw to it above all that provisions and seed grains were sent to this co-operative farm with weak economic basis and its poor farmers and they were exempted from the payment of enormous loans. Farm implements and means of conveyance were also sent to the farmers so that they could work with less outlay of labour. Besides, saplings of fruit trees and domestic animals were sent for the diversified development of the co-op farm and a lot of books to raise the farmers' technical and cultural level.

Greatly encouraged by such a concern, the farmers rose up for increased grain production. They turned dry fields into paddies to expand the area of rice-fields and built pumping stations near paddies. And big and small canals, hundreds of ri long were dug to water every plot of fields. The co-op farmers opened the hills aroud the village to plant them with fruit saplings sent by Comrade Premier and thus turned them into thriving orchards. Electricity took the place of lamps and every workteam came to have combined threshers. In the fields once there were a few cows and ploughs, now tractors and lorries are working to relieve farmers from arduous work.

The life of farmers too changed beyond recognition.

The co-op farm which started with 30-odd households has today grown into a big one embracing 600-odd households, and all the farmers are leading a happy life in modern houses.

Last year a rare bumper crop was harvested at this co-op farm. It raised the per-*jongbo* yield of rice and maize three times that under Japanese imperialist rule. And there was a marked increase in meat and fruit production. This has inevitably led to a considerable improvement in farmer's life. Average per-household share was over 5 tons in grain and a great amount of cash. The co-op farmers are now leading a life as bountiful as the former "rich" did in the past.

Jong Ok Ja concluded her words:

"All our successes are closely associated with the great concern shown by Comrade Premier.

"Comrade Premier paid visits to our farm as many as 17 occasions.

"Whenever he came to our farm, Comrade Premier gave us earnest instruction and showed meticulous concern for our life. This is the very factor for our happiness and joy of today."

Such warm concern and teachings, of course, are not confined to this co-op farm alone.

Warm hands and care of Comrade Premier always reach the entire Korean people.

The farmers in the Wonhwa village who created a happy life on the road of socialist co-operation feel more keenly the sagacity of the Leader's guidance and are firmly convinced that the brighter morrow of the socialist countryside will be in full bloom only under his leadership.

Pak Hae Chon

Victorious Conclusion of Socialist Reorganization of Production Relations in Our Country

It is a law-governed process in the development of the socialist revolution and a cardinal task to be tackled by the Marxist-Leninist Party and the state of the working class that have seized power, to liquidate or transform the old production relations based on private ownership and establish undivided sway of socialist production relations.

All forms of private ownership of means of production should be liquidated and undivided sway of socialist economic sectors based on public ownership established, first of all, to put a final end to the exploitation of man by man, advance the productive forces highly, develop science and culture in an all-round way and enable all people to live a bountiful life.

Only by liquidating private ownership of means of production is it possible to remove the source of exploitation and oppression, ensure the planned and proportionate development of the national economy and bring into play the creative energy and mass heroism of the working people, and steadily improve their material and cultural living standards.

Comrade Kim Il Sung creatively applied the Marxist-Leninist theory to the specific conditions of our country and set forth the original way of socialist reorganization of production relations, and thus enabled us to solve most correctly this difficult problem forming the basic content of socialist revolution.

The original line put forward by Comrade Kim Il Sung of socialist transformation of production relations not only made it possible for our revolution to take a shortest and smooth cut but also contributed greatly to further enriching and developing the Marxist-Leninist theory.

The reorganization of production relations along socialist lines in our country was realized through a number of revolutionary changes of realizing the co-operation of private peasant economy and transforming urban handicrafts and capitalist trade and industry along socialist lines on the basis of confiscating property owned by the imperialists and their stooges and liquidating feudal landownership.

Whether or not the working class that has seized power frees the masses of the peasants from exploitation of every description, leads them to the socialist path and wins them over to its side is a question of key importance upon which the destiny of socialist revolution depends.

This was of particular importance in our country where the peasantry made up the overwhelming majority of the population and which was a backward colonial, agricultural state.

Comrade Kim Il Sung has always directed deep attention and energies to the correct solution of the peasant question since the days of the anti-Japanese armed struggle and settled this problem brilliantly with originality at each stage of the development of revolution.

The most pressing revolutionary task confronting us following the country's liberation was the settlement of the land problem.

The solution of the land problem constituted the basic content of the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution.

Our Party carried out thoroughly the land reform on the principle of confiscating land from landlords without compensation and distributing it among the peasants free of charge, and thus freed the peasants from the exploitation and enslavement by landlords and released the agricultural productive forces from the fetters of feudal relations of production.

But the land reform was but an initial step towards the solution of the peasant question.

As a result of the land reform private peasant economy based on small commodity production predominated in our countryside.

So long as private peasant economy based on small commodity production dominates in the countryside, the source of exploitation and poverty cannot be removed completely, nor can the life of the peasantry be radically improved.

The co-operative transformation of private peasant economy along socialist lines alone can release the agricultural productive forces completely from the shackles of the old relations of production and open up a highway to settle finally the peasant problem.

In the days after the last shots of the war against the armed aggression of U.S. imperialism were fired agricultural co-operation was presented as a ripe demand in our country which should be met without any further delay.

Owing to the three-year war the material-productive basis of agriculture was badly destroyed and a shortage of labour and draught animals was keenly felt.

Under these conditions all the limitations of private peasant economy based on small commodity production manifested themselves most strikingly. The peasants themselves realized deeply that as long as the private peasant economy was left intact, improvement of their hard conditions was impossible.

Comrade Kim Il Sung said as follows:

"The only way of surmounting all the difficulties confronting our rural economy in the post-war period lay in the co-operative transformation of the private peasant economy. Only through the socialist transformation of the rural economy could the rapid rehabilitation and further development of the devastated productive forces in agriculture be ensured and, according!y, the proportionate development of industry and agriculture made possible. Only on the basis of socialist co-operative farming could the ruined livelihood of the peasants be rapidly made stable and, further, radical improvement of the peasants' livelihood realized."

Meanwhile, the socialist state economy occupying the leading position in our national economy was exerting influence upon the private peasant economy and possibilities had been created capable of rendering material assistance to the peasants in their co-operative movement particularly by relying on the rapidly expanding socialist industry. As for the balance of class forces in the countryside, the economic basis of rich peasants had been devastated by the war and their influence been weakened considerably. On the contrary, the working masses of peasants had been further awakened politically and united more closely around the Party.

Comrade Kim Il Sung correctly grasped the prevailing situation and the urgent requirements of the development of the revolution and set forth the tasks for the socialist transformation of production relations in good time.

Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"In our country, too, preparations had been made step by step since the prewar period for the movement for agricultural co-operation and it was presented as an immediate task only when agricultural co-operation became a vital demand in the life of the peasants."

In carrying out the land reform in the course of the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution, our Party confiscated all the lands not tilled by their owners including that of the landlords, and after the land reform, forbade the sale, mortage and tenancy of land and restricted the development of the rich peasants. In the transition period the Party rapidly expanded socialist industry and steadily strengthened the socialist elements in the field of trade. On the other hand, our Party strictly restricted the growth of the capitalist elements and stepped up the planned regulation of the development of the private peasant economy. By setting up and developing state agrostock farms and farm-machine hire stations our Party demonstrated the advantages of large-scale farming to the peasants.

During the war especially, our Party, while expanding state farming in a big way, widely popularized among the peasants various forms of co-operative labour—the oxen-sharing team and labour-exchange team—which had a long tradition in our country, to convince the peasants deeply of the advantages of collective labour and co-operative farming and actively foster them.

In leading the agricultural co-operative movement Comrade Kim Il Sung set forth the original ways of solving all the problems of principle arising in the practical course of accelerating the reorganisation of agriculture along socialist lines such as the mutual relations between the transformation of economic forms and technical reconstruction, the stage and tempo of co-operation, forms and scale of the co-operative economy, class policy and etc. and saw that this movement developed substantially on the basis of strictly observing the Leninist voluntary principle and bringing the peasants to realize the advantages of co-operative farming through practical examples.

Comrade Kim Il Sung on the basis of his analysis of specific conditions of our country put forward the line of transforming first the production relations along socialist lines, instead of waiting for industry to develop highly enough to carry out the technical reconstruction of the national economy.

When this line was advanced, some doubted or even slandered our Party's policy of socialist transformation, alleging that "the reorganization of production relations is impossible without realizing socialist industrialisation" and "there can be no agricultural co-operation without modern farm machines."

Comrade Kim Il Sung dealt decisive blows to all these absurd arguments and obstructive machinations and skillfully led the whole Party and the entire people to the struggle for the thorough implementation of this line of our Party.

The results of co-operation showed convincingly the justness and vitality of our Party's original line.

Although co-operative farming was brought into being under the condition in which modern farm machines were nearly non-existent in its early stage, it accelerated the development of productive forces and brought about the improvement of the peasants' life and proved that it has incomparable advantages over the small private peasant economy and provides conditions for extensively introducing the achievements of modern science and technique into agriculture.

Comrade Kim Il Sung said with regard to the practical experience of our Party:

"Our experience has shown that agricultural co-operativization is fully possible when life urgently calls for the transformation of the outdated production relations and when enough revolutionary forces have been prepared to undertake it, even though modern farm machines may be nearly non-existent, and that co-operative farming thus organized is decisively superior to private farming."

When we launched out on the co-operative movement, our agriculture had been severely destroyed, we had no experience in organizing and running co-operatives, and the cultural and technical levels of the peasants were low.

Under the circumstances our Party set the experimental stage of co-operation creatively and first organized several co-operative farms in each county.

Comrade Kim Il Sung said as follows:

"...Especially one cannot extensively undertake from the beginning such a complex, far-reaching socio-economic transformation as agricultural co-operativization, only by drawing on others' experience or prompted merely by a subjective desire, when one has not yet accumulated a certain amount of experience oneself."

At the experimental stage our leading functionaries accumulated experience in leading the co-operative movement, advantages of co-operative economy were demonstrated in practice to the masses of the peasants, and the Party's intention penetrated deep into among them. The broad middle peasants joined the co-operative movement and thus it entered the stage of mass development.

In consideration of the fact that the land remained the private ownership of the peasants and their economic position and ideological preparedness varied, our Party, in determining the forms of co-operative economy, laid down not a uniform form alone but three forms of co-operative farming—permanent mutual aid team, semi-socialist form and completely socialist form—at the beginning of the co-operative movement and, in organizing co-operatives, guided the peasants to choose suitable forms in accordance with their specific conditions.

In pooling means of production owned by the co-operative members, too, our Party did not conduct mechanically the work, but carried it on in various ways according to the desire of the peasants. In case they were pooled, due compensation was made without fail.

(Continued on Page 6)

South Korean People Single-heartedly Look Up to the Great Leader

Bloody murderous trials by which aggression and treachery strangulate patriotism are now taking place every day in South Korea.

As has already known widely to the world, the murderous Pak Jung Hi gang of South Korea are frantically trying, at the bidding of the U.S. imperialists, to punish severely 27 patriots including Kim Jong Tae, chief of the Seoul headquarters of the United Revolutionary Party, on all sorts of faked-up "charges."

These ferocious homicidal maniacs committed an unpardonable traitorous crime of eventually "sentencing" on groundless "charges" to death and heavy penalties many patriots arrested and imprisoned by involving them in their forged "case of the Operative Group for Communizing South Korea," "case" of the People's Revolutionary Party and "case" of the Party of Strategy for the Liberation of South Korea.

They also passed at last heavy sentences upon even members of the Society for Comparative Study of Nationalism, an academic organization of South Korea, against whom they had they had admitted themselves, no ground to bring "charge," on the strength of the notorious "national security law" and "anti-communist law," and are now trying to punish them collectively.

These most shameless, thrice-cursed, brutal murderous trials conducted by the ringleader of modern imperialism and hangmen serving it outdo in their cruelty the most barbarous inquisition of the medieval ages and the fascist criminal trials staged by all the homicidal maniacs in the 20th century.

But with no fascist suppression and bayonets can the U.S. imperialists and the traitorous Pak Jung Hi clique break the revolutionary constancy of the revolutionaries and patriots of South Korea who, placing their trust entirely in Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people, single-heartedly follow him like the sunflower does the sun.

The indomitable revolutionaries and patriots who have turned out to devote themselves to the good of the fatherland and revolution are now vigorously fighting in prisons and at courts braving the cruel tortures and bayonet of the enemy, indicting his crimes to the whole world.

The murderous courts of the enemy have now become a place for the stern verdict of history condemning his thrice-cursed crimes.

How can the revolutionaries, who have pledged themselves to remain true to the respected and beloved Leader to the last moment of their life, change their Red heart though they are now in the cold prison! Never.

At this grim moment when the enemy threatens them with fetters and scaffold their hearts are beating with only one mind to remain for good soldiers true to Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people, who has indicated the great road for the South Korean revolution and the unification of the fatherland.

"I am always prepared to die believing in the thought of the Premier and the social system of the northern half of the Republic in any adversity. I have made up my mind to dedicate my life to the revolution. To die while carrying on the revolution is a glory. When I die while carrying on the revolution the Premier will look after my family."

These words of a South Korean patriot are the firm faith deeply rooted in the hearts of all the revolutionaries and people in South Korea who draw strength solely from the respected and beloved Leader and see their future in him like the sunflower following the sun and like the water of the river flowing into the ocean along its own course.

With this deep faith, unyielding revolutionary fighter Kim Jong Tae made a bold determination to break prison and wrote a letter with all earnestness.

In his letter, he called upon his inmates to remain true to the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung to their last moment in any adversity and expressed his deep conviction that the country's unification will come without fail in the not distant future and people will live a happy life in his warm bosom. He dearly wished his family:

"We may reunite if we live on until the country is unified. I hope you will become a wife, daughters and sons of a revolutionary."

He pulled out prison bars and came down from the cell on the second floor with the help of a rope he had prepared, taking advantage of a shift of guards. But he was unfortunately spotted by the scoundrels and fiercely grappled with them.

With no torture and bayonet could the enemies damp his indomitable revolutionary spirit. So they are now on the rampage to kill this revolutionary.

In the past the anti-Japanese revolutionary fighters saw the worth of their life and their happiness solely in the great revolution for the restoration of the fatherland and the freedom and liberation of the people led by the Leader and fought unbendingly with an unshaken constancy that they should live and die for the sake of the revolution.

Precisely for the cost of the red blood shed by the fighters the bright morn dawned on the fatherland.

The infinite faithfulness of the anti-Japanese revolutionary fighters to the Leader, their unbending revolutionary constancy, and the pulsating realities of the northern half of the Republic where their lofty aspiration has come true are now beating high in the hearts of the South Korean revolutionaries and patriots.

They are deeply confident that the real life and happiness of the revolutionaries and the bright future of the fatherland lie in remaining single-heartedly true to the great Leader, like anti-Japanese guerrillas and fighting for the sacred revolutionary cause of South Korea's liberation and the country's unification as taught by the Leader, readily laying down even their lives.

That is why even at the court our South Korean revolutionaries and patriots now scathingly refute the murderous "arguments" by the fascist gangsters, reducing them to the "accused," and join their voices in a dignified manner and with a firm confidence:

"I pledged my loyalty to the Workers' Party of Korea and Comrade Kim Il Sung."

"How can this be a crime?"

Patriots totally deny the fabricated "charge" of the hangmen, denounce them and creditably state that "we have only intended to build up a society free from exploitation with the working class and peasantry as its main pillar" by overthrowing the U.S. imperialists' colonial rule and liberating South Korea.

All revolutionaries and patriots sternly expose the foul "argument" by the cruel fascist hangmen in the murderous trial and solemnly declare:

"This trial will sometime be subjected to the judgement of history."

The indefatigable fighting spirit which lives in their hearts, unshaken in any storm, stems from a firm confidence that they can enjoy happiness only when they overthrow the U.S. imperialists' colonial fascist terror rule through their decisive struggle and come into the warm bosom of the respected and beloved Leader at an early date, tolerating no longer colonial slavery imposed by U.S. imperialism and its lackeys.

Kim Jong Tae, chief of the Seoul headquarters of the United Revolutionary Party, and his comrades-in-arms are no other than the patriotic fighters who, looking up to and revering the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people Comrade Kim Il Sung as the great sun of our nation, made a profound study of his immortal works and valiantly fought to overthrow the U.S. imperialists' colonial rule in South Korea in accordance with the direction of the South Korean revolution indicated by the Leader and to accomplish the South Korean revolution and the country's unification.

Where there is exploitation and oppression, there always comes the resistance of the people.

It is inevitable that people should fight against the oppressors for their freedom and emancipation.

With a firm determination that they, unable to endure any longer the tyranny of American imperialism and its stooges Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, should rather rise and fight than just sit and die, the South Korean revolutionaries and people are struggling in towns and rural villages or underground or unfolding the guerrilla struggle with arms in their hands in order to put an end to the U.S. imperialists' colonial rule.

This patriotic act of the South Korean revolutionaries and people is their inalienable right and the fully righteous revolutionary deed which deserves support and praise from all the people.

No force on earch can damp their ardent aspiration to live a happy life under the guidance of the respected and beloved Leader in a unified fatherland with the people in the northern half of the Republic, the staunch fighting spirit to unyieldingly struggle to the last for the day, or check the vigorous advance of the South Korean revolutionaries and patriots who find the most useful life in the unmeasured loyalty to the Leader.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, said:

"With no amount of brutal suppression and 'anti-communist' clamour, however, can the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique ever damp the indomitable revolutionary fighting spirit of the South Korean people or block their sweeping revolutionary advance."

Boundlessly inspired by the bright prospects of the victory in the South Korean revolution indicated by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the South Korean revolutionaries and patriotic people are unfolding the revolutionary struggle in towns and rural villages, underground, in mountains, behind bars or at "courts" more ruthlessly crushing the enemy.

Victory and glory are in store for the South Korean revolutionaries and people who are waging an unyielding struggle, taking to heart the great revolutionary ideas of Comrade Kim Il Sung, following with a single heart the Leader and firmly maintaining their revolutionary constancy.

The South Korean revolutionaries and people will never stop their struggle, until a tremendous salute of guns in celebration of the country's unification booms and the cheers of hurrah extending the glory to the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung shake the whole land of three thousand *ri*. And they will put a fuse to the magazine of revolution and cut the windpipe off the hateful enemy without fail.

And then they will enjoy the happiness in the broad, warm bosom of fatherly Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung whom the 40 million people both in the South and North so revere, in the three thousand *ri* expanse of Korea with all its sublime and beautiful rivers and mountains where their aspiration is materialized.

Kim Dong Chol

(Continued from Page 5)

These steps induced the middle peasants to accept co-operation readily and made it possible to prevent this or that deviation which might have appeared in the course of co-operation.

In drawing various sections of peasants into co-operative farming, our Party adopted the orginal policy of firmly relying on the poor peasants, strengthening the alliance with the middle peasants and restricting the exploiting practices of rich peasants and gradually remoulding them instead of expropriating and liquidating them.

This was a just policy based on scientific consideration of the actual conditions of our country that the socialist revolutionary forces were powerful and the influence of rich peasants was very insignificant.

Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"The leadership and assistance given by the Party and state of the working class are essential for the emergence, consolidation and development of the socialist system in the countryside."

To lead the peasants along the road of socialist collectivisation, our Party conducted tireless political work among them and did everything in its power to consolidate the organized co-operatives politically and economically.

Our Party's energetic leadership and the state's powerful material assistance to the co-operative movement played a decisive part in overcoming all the difficulties and ensuring brilliant victory for the system of the socialist agricultural co-operative economy in our country.

The successful agricultural co-operative movement promoted the socialist reorganisation of urban handicrafts and capitalist trade and industry. Owing to the nearly half-century-long colonial rule of Japanese imperialism, the major branches of the national economy was monopolized by Japanese imperialist capital, and the development of national capital was very much restricted in our country and, accordingly, the economy of our national capitalists was negligible.

At the stage of the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution conducted following the country's liberation industry owned by the Japanese imperialists and comprador capitalists was nationalised. As a result, the state-owned economy came to occupy the leading position in our national economy, while the role of capitalist trade and industry, insignificant from the start, diminished still further. Furthermore, capitalist trade and industry were fragmented with little to distinguish them from handicrafts owing to the war.

Under these conditions, Comrade Kim Il Sung set forth the line of reorganizing along socialist lines capitalist trade and industry along with handicrafts and small trade through co-operatives of various types. This line accorded not only with the requirements of socialist construction but also with the interests of entrepreneurs and traders.

One aspect of the sagacity of a policy adopted by our Party in socialist reorganization of capitalist trade and industry was that the transformation of economic forms was closely combined with the remodelling of man.

Thanks to the Party's correct educational work the entrepreneurs and traders were remodelled from the exploiters of yesterday into honourable socialist working people.

The socialist transformation of private handicrafts and capitalist trade and industry was completed simultaneously with the victorious agricultural co-operation in 1958.

The far-reaching, difficult revolutionary task of the socialist transformation of production relations was carried out successfully in a short time of 4-5 years after the war thanks to the wise leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung and the active guidance and support of the Workers' Party of Korea and the state despite of innumerable difficulties of the post-war period and slanders and calumnies and obstructive machinations of the enemies at home and abroad.

But the completion of agricultural co-operation does not mean the final solution of the rural question.

The class distinctions between the working class and the peasantry remain long even after the completion of agricultural co-operation, and, accordingly, there remains the rural question of eliminating these distinctions by continuing revolution.

In his "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country" Comrade Kim Il Sung on the basis of his analysis and generalization of achievements and rich experience attained by our Party in socialist revolution and construction developed Marxism-Leninism with originality and gave a profound scientific elucidation of the socialist rural question after the victorious agricultural co-operation.

* * *

With the completion of socialist reorganization of old production relations advanced socialist system was firmly established in our country.

The establishment of socialist system liberated our people from exploitation and oppression of man by man for the first time in our country, released the productive forces from the fetters of old production relations and opened up a broad avenue to overall ideological, technical and cultural revolutions and to continued new, greater socialist upsurge.

Today our people, united with a single mind and a single will around the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by Comrade Kim Il Sung, are putting greater spurs to the onward movement of Chollima for the victorious implementation of the Seven-Year Plan which will represent an epochal event in making great advance in the struggle for the complete triumph of socialism in our country.

Soh Gum Ja

Sweeping Revolutionary Storm Cutting Limbs off U.S. Imperialism

Review of International Situation in 1968

The world revolutionary people saw the old year out and the new year in with struggle.

The year 1968 was a year of fierce struggles fought between socialism and imperialism, the revolutionary forces and counter-revolutionary forces in various parts of the globe. The anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle was furious especially in Asia, Africa, and Latin America.

U.S. imperialism, the chieftain of world reaction, is more and more concentrically directing the spearhead of aggression particularly to Asia, while desperately intensifying the manoeuvres for aggression and war in the other regions of the world, according to its basic strategy for world aggression to smash small and divided socialist countries and newly-independent countries by armed forces one by one, shunning confrontation with big powers as far as possible, and undermine from within ideologically weak countries by intensifying ideological offensive.

The U.S. imperialists made desperate efforts to invade Asia—their armed spy ship "Pueblo's" intrusion into the territorial waters of our country early last year and racket for a new aggressive war in Korea which became more furious after this incident, the moving of great numbers of their aggressive troops from Europe to Asia, large-scale expansion of their aggressive war in Vietnam and extension of their aggressive war against Laos, more frequent provocative actions against Cambodia, etc.

They also instigated the Israeli expansionists to further intensify the moves of aggression and war against the Arab states and incessantly weaved plots to overthrow governments in the Near and Middle East and Africa and other subversive plots.

In Latin America too, the American imperialists conducted their aggressive actions in succession against Cuba. They did not hesitate to perpetrate an unpardonable piratic act of inciting their lackeys Venezuelan reactionary clique to capture a Cuban fishing boat in the high seas.

In the light of such a situation, Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people, set forth a new strategy of the anti-U.S. struggle that the peoples of the countries making revolution should cut the limbs off U.S. imperialism in unity.

Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"We small nations should unite and counter the strategy of U.S. imperialism to swallow us up one by one, each chopping off its head and limbs. Such, it can be said, is the strategy of struggle for small countries to defeat U.S. imperialism."

Comrade Kim Il Sung's great strategy of the anti-U.S. struggle more powerfully inspired the revolutionary people to the anti-U.S. struggle.

Praising the strategy of the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle set forth by Comrade Kim Il Sung as "the most correct line of the anti-imperialist revolutionary struggle" and "the torchlight brightly illumining the road ahead of the fighting peoples," the Asian, African and Latin-American peoples and the revolutionary people of the world rose up with a firm conviction in sure victory and fought to limb U.S. imperialism everywhere in the world, bringing about a new turn and winning victories in their revolutionary struggle.

The reactionary forces headed by U.S. imperialism were dealt new heavy blows and thrown deep into the mire of ruin.

Sweeping Revolutionary Struggle of Tri-continental People

In 1968 hundreds of millions of people in Asia, Africa and Latin America, the fiercest anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. front, more valiantly came out in a sacred decisive battle to cut limbs off American imperialism, the common enemy, holding aloft the banner of freedom and emancipation, and scored brilliant victories.

The heroic Korean people who had defeated the U.S. imperialists for the first time in history and put them on the downgrade, again took them down a peg or two last year, setting another example in the anti-U.S. struggle.

On January 23 last year the Navy of the Korean People's Army seized on the spot the U.S. imperialist armed spy ship "Pueblo" when it was committing hostile acts after intruding deep into the territorial waters of our country.

The Korean people took resolute actions to counter the U.S. imperialists' desperate moves which led the situation to "the brink of war" after the incident and made them beg forgiveness on their knees, thus winning splendid victory.

This victory was a brilliant triumph of the self-defensive line set forth by Comrade Kim Il Sung and a great victory for the anti-imperialist forces the world over.

The myth about "mightiness" of American imperialism was again shattered to smithereens in Korea.

There was a great upsurge in the anti-U.S., national-salvation struggle of the South Korean people, too. The South Korean revolutionaries and patriotic people powerfully unfolded various forms of struggle including the armed guerrilla struggle in the whole area of South Korea dealing heavy blows at the American imperialists and their stooges. These struggles by the South Korean people to tear a limb off the American imperialists shook their colonial rule over South Korea to its very foundation.

Such a severe defeat of U.S. imperialism in Korea, one of the fronts of the fiercest anti-imperialist struggle, further promoted the bankruptcy of its strategy for Asian aggression.

A new turn effected and great victory won by the Vietnamese people in the anti-U.S., national-salvation war of resistance were recorded as another brilliant achievement in the history of the anti-U.S. struggle by the world people.

From the beginning of last year the South Vietnam People's Liberation Armed Forces and people carried on the world-startling large-scale general offensives and overall uprisings in succession, delivered bitter blows at the American imperialist invaders and their lackeys giving no breathing spell to them, and thereby drove them deeper into an inescapable mire of ruin. Last year alone they attained the war results bigger than those in 1966 and 1967 taken together, created a new strategic situation in favour of their complete victory, caused a grave political confusion in the United States and promoted the process of collapse of the Saigon puppet regime.

The People's Army and people of Democratic Vietnam shot down and destroyed a great number of the U.S. imperialists' air pirates and smashed to smithereens their "air superiority" to foil their piratic war of destruction. The unconditional suspension of bombing and bombardment against North Vietnam clearly showed that the policy of aggression in Vietnam for which the U.S. imperialists had made their best was doomed to total failure and that the day is not far off when they will be driven out of this area.

Last year the Laotian people also attained new victories in their anti-U.S., national-salvation war of resistance.

The Laotian people and their patriotic armed forces took general offensives against the enemies in Middle and Lower Laos and scored splendid triumphs, and thus successfully frustrated the American imperialists' strategy of "special war."

The armed struggles of the patriotic people against the American imperialists and their stooges became more active in Thailand, the Philippines and Malaysia. These armed struggles were characterized by the fact that the scale and scope of operations rapidly expanded and that they got more active.

The patriotic people of these countries raided the military bases of the enemies and finished off the stooges everywhere, expanding their armed actions to cities.

The Cambodian people also defended independence of the country and the dignity of the nation frustrating at every step the intensified provocations of U.S. imperialism and its running-dogs.

In Japan which has become an offensive base and supply base for the U.S. imperialists' Asian aggression, the anti-U.S. struggle became intensified, giving bitter blows to American imperialism and its stooges Sato reactionary clique.

All these facts clearly show that the strategy of aggression against Asia to which the U.S. imperialists direct the spearhead of aggression was on the verge of serious bankruptcy.

The armed struggle of people against U.S. imperialism and its cat's paws and for freedom and liberation was powerfully unfolded in the Near and Middle East and on the African continent.

The heroic armed struggle of the underground resistance fighters of Palestine for restoring their country and the resolute struggle waged by the peoples of the U.A.R., Syria, Algeria and other Arab countries to smash the ever intensifying aggressive acts of the enemy, crushed the aggressive war machinations of the Israeli expansionists and frustrated the U.S. imperialists' atrocious strategy of aggression to beat down the Arab countries one by one by using the Israeli expansionists as their shock-brigade.

The armed struggle of the peoples of Angola, Mozambique and Portuguese Guinea further expanded in scale and scope, and it went over to large, active offensives to cut off the last lifeline of the enemy. The armed forces of Zimbabwe and South Africa delivered fierce attacks against the white racists backed by U.S. imperialism with united forces. The peoples of South Yemen, Guinea, Tanzania, the Congo(B) and many other newly-independent countries in Africa and the Near and Middle East are opposing the economic dependence on U.S. imperialism through the so-called "aid" and the arbitrary interference in their internal affairs and fighting staunchly to consolidate the economic and political independence of their countries under the banner of independence and self-sustenance.

The flames of the anti-U.S., national-liberation revolution are flaring up fiercely as never before on the continent of Latin America as well.

The heroic Cuban people, crushing the repeated provocations and the economic blockade of U.S. imperialism, defended with credit the revolutionary gains obtained with blood and made great advance in all domains of revolution and construction.

The peoples of Latin America who see their future in the triumphant advance of Cuba and who have drawn a lesson from the arduous struggle, have risen up more courageously in the life-and-death struggle for smashing the U.S. imperialists and the pro-U.S. dictatorial regimes with arms in their hands.

The armed guerrillas of Venezuela, Bolivia, Colombia, Guatemala, Peru and other Latin-American countries reorganised their ranks and dealt one annihilating blow after another to the U.S. imperialists and their stooges in forests, rural and urban districts through small and large operations.

Workers and students and people of other sections launched a vigorous struggle all over the continent under the slogans "Yankees, go home!" and "Down with the dictatorial regime!" Their struggle showed the trend of rapidly developing from economic struggle to political struggle and from demonstration to violent struggle.

Thus, today the "peaceful backyard" of U.S. imperialism has turned into a field of decisive battle to wipe it out.

The powerful anti-U.S. revolutionary struggle unfolded in Asia, Africa and Latin America last year greatly accelerated the final breakdown of the imperialist colonial system by dealing a telling blow to the U.S. imperialists.

The experience of last year replete with brilliant victories won by the tri-continental peoples shows convincingly that if even small countries join efforts and tear limbs off the U.S. imperialists the peoples can knock down U.S. imperialism with decisively overwhelming power at each and every front.

U.S. Imperialism in Inescapable Pit

Last year U.S. imperialism was hit hard not only by the tri-continental peoples fighting to limb it but also suffered one heaviest ever blow after another at the hands of the home people and its allies. As a result, it was driven into a tighter corner.

Eloquent proof of this is the anti-U.S. and anti-war movements, the biggest-ever Negroes' riots and strikes, students' demonstrations, the unexampled financial crisis and the further aggravated contradictions within the Western camp.

Large-scale anti-U.S. demonstrations including the anti-U.S. demonstration of 200,000 citizens of Naha, Okinawa and the anti-U.S. demonstration of millions of French people, took place in succession in all parts of the world last year.

Throughout last year the world was shaken by the shouts: "Stop at once the aggressive war against Vietnam!" "Hang the Johnson clique who are going to unleash a new war in Korea!" and "Disband the aggressive bases on our territory!"

The U.S. imperialists' bosses of war were driven into an extremely difficult position by the collective refusal of the U.S. imperialist aggressive armymen to go to fight in Vietnam, the steady increase of runaways, young people's refusal of conscription and the unprecedented anti-war movement of the American people including the anti-war demonstrations held incessantly in all parts of America, along with the biggest Negro riots in the history of the United States which turned more than 120 cities including Washington into the sea of flames.

(Continued on Page 8)

LET'S LIMB U.S. IMPERIALISM EVERYWHERE IN THE WORLD!

The Just Struggle of Laotian People Is Invincible

On January 6, the Laotian people mark the 13th anniversary of the founding of the Neo Lao Haksat, the organizer and guide of all their victories, amid the flame of the sacred struggle for the country's liberation and independence and against the U.S. imperialist aggressors and their lackeys.

On this day the Korean people extend warm congratulations and militant greetings to the Laotian people.

The founding of the Neo Lao Haksat on January 6, 1956 was an event of great historic significance in the struggle for foiling the interference and aggression of U.S. imperialism and building a Laos, peaceful, neutral, unified, independent and democratic.

With the founding of the Neo Lao Haksat, the patriotic revolutionary forces of Laos have been more firmly united under the banner of anti-U.S., national salvation and the anti-U.S., national-salvation war of resistance of the Laotian people for freedom and independence entered on a new stage of development.

The Laotian people, under the correct leadership of the Neo Lao Haksat headed by Prince Souphanouvong, have liberated the two-thirds of the territory and a half of the population, valiantly shattering the aggressive manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges. In the already-liberated areas people set out to create a new life.

Especially, last year, according to the line of the Central Committee of the Neo Lao Haksat on "resolutely smashing the U.S. imperialists and their stooges by taking the initiative in the fight against the enemy and winning continuous victories," the patriotic armed forces and the people of Laos staged consecutive offensives and frusrated all the operations of the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys to win the unprecedentedly great victories and drove them into a tighter corner, boldly overcoming manifold difficulties.

The patriotic revolutionary forces of Laos have been tempered still more in the flame of the victorious resistance of war and grown into an invincible force.

These victories won by the Neo Lao Haksat and the Laotian people are a great source of inspiration to the oppressed people in their struggle for national liberation and a great contribution to the cause of peace in Indo-China and the rest of the world.

The U.S. imperialists are more desperately running amuck to realise their brigandish aggressive ends, far from drawing lessons from the ignominious defeat they suffered in Laos.

Recently the U.S. imperialists are intensifying the indiscriminate bombings of the liberated areas of Laos by mobilising "B-52" bombers and many other planes and introducing numerous aggressive armed forces and all sorts of lethal weapons in an attempt to extricate themselves from their disgraceful defeat in Laos and Vietnam.

These aggressive moves of the U.S. imperialists are a wanton violation of the 1962 Geneva Agreements on Laos and a grave infringement upon the sovereignty and independence of Laos.

Whatever desperate efforts the U.S. imperialists may resort to, however, they cannot block the just struggle of the Laotian people which is gaining in scope and strength with each passing day and can never recover from the defeat they are repeatedly suffering.

Today the heroic anti-U.S., national-salvation struggle of the Laotian people are enjoying unanimous support of the Asian, African and Latin-American peoples and the progressive peoples of the world.

Comrade Kim Il Sung said as follows:

"The Korean people trenchantly denounce the U.S. imperialists for their armed intervention in Laos and actively support the Laotian people in their just struggle for national independence."

Today the heroic Laotian people and the People's Liberation Army are filled with a firm determination to more vigorously fight on until they win a complete victory in their anti-U.S., national-salvation resistance of war, upholding the new political programme and appeal adopted at the Third Congress of the Neo Lao Haksat.

The Korean people, in the future, too, as in the past, will do everything in their power to actively support and encourage the Laotian people in their just struggle against the U.S. imperialists, the common enemy.

The Laotian question should be solved by the Laotian people themselves without any outside interference on the basis of the 1962 Geneva Agreements on Laos and the current concrete situation of Laos.

The U.S. imperialists must strictly observe the Geneva Agreements on Laos, stop all the aggressive acts against the Laotian people unconditionally and withdraw from Laos at once.

The Korean people heartily wish the heroic Laotian people new victory in their struggle to chase out the U.S. imperialists and build a peaceful, neutral, unified, independent and democratic Laos under the leadership of the Neo Lao Haksat.

Fifth Anniv. of Victorious Revolution in Zanzibar

On January 12, 1964 the Zanzibari people rose in armed revolt to overthrow the reactionary feudal monarchy and proclaimed the people's republic.

On the fifth anniversary of the victorious revolution in Zanzibar, the Korean people extend warm congratulations to the Zanzibari people fighting for the consolidation of their national independence and the prosperity of the country.

The victory of the revolution in Zanzibar was not only an epochal event in the history of the people of this country but an event which instilled the confidence in victory into the hearts of the African people fighting for the genuine national independence and freedom.

In the past five years since the victorious revolution the Zanzibari people have scored many successes in the struggle for consolidating victories in the revolution and building national economy and national culture upholding the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. banner.

In 1964 Zanzibar was merged with Tanganyika to form the United Republic of Tanzania, which tended to further consolidate its political independence.

The industrious Zanzibari people have already carried out the three-year plan for economic development and are now successfully implementing a five-year plan.

A series of measures—the formation of agricultural co-operatives and state farms, the establishment of tractor stations, irrigation projects and the training of agricultural technicians—do much to eliminate the aftermaths of the colonial rule in agriculture and rapidly boost agricultural production.

Along with the development of agriculture, factories and other enterprises have been nationalized and every year many factories are built with the people's own efforts.

In Zanzibar the Swahili language, national language, was proclaimed the official language instead of English. This allowed everyone access to education. A campaign to abolish illiteracy is now being successfully carried on and national culture is making rapid progress.

The U.S. imperialists who dislike the victorious advance of the Zanzibari revolution, have been viciously scheming to stifle the Zanzibari revolution and check the advance of the people of this country.

But each time the criminal plots of the U.S. imperialists were utterly frustrated in face of the resolute struggle of the Zanzibari people.

Last year the Zanzibari people expelled many Yankee subversive and destructive elements who had wormed themselves into their land in the disguise of tourists. This once again demonstrated the firm determination of the Zanzibari people to fight to defend the security of the country and the gains of the revolution against the encroachment of the enemies and oppose imperialism and colonialism.

The Korean people rejoice over all these successes of the Zanzibari people as over their own.

All the successes made in the revolution and construction of Zanzibar greatly contribute to consolidating and developing the United Republic of Tanzania.

The Korean people who are fighting to drive the U.S. imperialist aggressors from South Korea and achieve the independent unification of the country are convinced that the Zanzibari people will further achieve great successes in their struggle for accomplishing their just cause under the uplifted banner of anti-imperialist struggle.

Kim Byong Sam

(Continued from Page 7)

The Johnson clique screamed with fear. The "flames of war in Vietnam have reached the window sills of the White House." Worse still, the unprecedented political crisis was attended by a serious economic crisis.

The aggravation of the financial and economic crises brought about by the frantic policy of aggression and war—the continued depression and decline of production in many key industrial branches, a deficit of some 4 billion dollars in international balance sheet, the rapid decrease in gold holdings, the dollar crisis which becomes more and more serious despite of desperate efforts to forestall it—are undermining the economic foundation of U.S. imperialism and hastening its decline and ruin.

Last year the contradictions within the Western camp grew more acute and signs of the isolation of U.S. imperialism from its "allies" became more pronounced.

U.S. imperialism frequently held meetings of NATO, SEATO and other aggressive organizations and did its utmost to induce its "allies" which disobey its orders to carry out its policy of aggression and war. But at each time it met with cold treatment and counter-attack from its "allies."

France persistently demanded the reorganization of the NATO controlled by U.S. imperialism and the radical reform of the present dollar-prevailing currency system of the capitalist world. And, following France, Turkey which the U.S. imperialists boasted of as the "anti-communist bastion in the Middle East" openly came out against the United States saying that "the time of one-sided servility towards America has passed." The government of Pakistan decided to dismantle its territory of the U.S. imperialists' military bases, saying that "the time has come to break with the SEATO." And even such a good-for-nothing "ally" as Spain openly disobeys orders and policy of the U.S. imperialists.

Last year the U.S. imperialists were dealt blows from within and without, from the front and the rear and weakened still more.

International developments in 1968 clearly prove that ours is an era when socialism and revolutionary forces prevail over imperialism and the reactionary forces, and an era of revolutionary storm when the peoples on the three continents of Asia, Africa and Latin America, who were maltreated and oppressed for centuries under the yoke of the imperialists, have risen in a struggle to beat down imperialism, U.S. imperialism in particular, and win national liberation.

Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"Imperialism is a moribund force whose days are numbered, whereas the liberation struggle of the peoples is a new force which aspires for the progress of mankind. There may be uncountable difficulties and obstacles and various turns and twists on the way of the liberation struggle of the peoples, but it is the inevitable law of the development of history that imperialism is doomed to ruin and the liberation struggle of the peoples is sure to be crowned with victory."

In the New Year the revolutionary peoples of the world including the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America will join their efforts to wage more vigorously the revolutionary struggle for tearing limbs off U.S. imperialism and will achieve still greater victories.

Li Jip

We Scathingly Condemn New Grave Aggressive Acts of U.S. Imperialists and Israeli Expansionists

The aggression and war plots of the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys Israeli expansionists against the Arab countries have become all the more undisguised these days.

The air pirates of Israeli aggressors committed robber-like aggressive acts of surprise raid on the Beirut international airport of the Lebanon on the night of December 28 and intruded into the territorial air of this country on December 31 last year.

The Israeli aggressors ceaselessly continue with their provocations against the UAR, Syria and other Arab states: They fired guns into the Lebanon on January 2 this year and shelled and machinegunned a village of Jordan on January 6.

These provocative acts of the Israeli expansionists are a violent infringement upon the sovereignty and security of the Arab countries and a vicious scheme to extremely aggravate tension in the Near and Middle East as a new grave step of their moves of aggression and war against these countries.

The Korean people, along with the peace-loving peoples of the whole world, resolutely condemn with surging indignation the burglar aggressive machinations of the Israeli expansionists.

The very wirepuller of all the provocative machinations of the Israeli expansionists against the Arab countries is U.S. imperialism.

As has already been exposed glaringly to the world, it is U.S. imperialism which formed an aggressive group with its stooges of Israel in the heart of the Arab world; it is U.S. imperialism which instigated them to ignite the war of aggression against the Arab countries; and it is also U.S. imperialism which is now driving them to a new aggressive war, providing them with various kinds of murderous weapons and dollars.

The Nixon clique directly sent their "envoy" to Israel early in December last year to further Israeli aggressive ambition of territorial expansion and called in Washington the Israeli "defence minister" to egg him on to aggression.

Recently the U.S. imperialists went so far as to adopt a decision on supplying again 50 "Phantom" fighter-bombers to the Israeli expansionists.

The U.S. imperialists are using the Israeli expansionists as a bellwether to occupy the Arab countries valorously advancing under the banner of anti-imperialism and independence, in a vicious attempt to swallow up the whole of the Middle East with abundant oil resources.

Recent developments in the Middle East reveal once again that U.S. imperialism is the No. 1 enemy of the Arab peoples and the ringleader wrecking peace in the Middle East and that Israel is an agent of U.S. imperialist aggression and the cancer of the Arab world.

The arrogant Israeli expansionists actively backed by the U.S. imperialists are running amuck to perpetuate their occupation of the already-seized Arab land and, further, attempting by hook or by crook to occupy another part of Arab land.

With no vicious machinations, however, can the U.S. imperialists and the Israeli expansionists attain their burglar aggressive aims.

Today the Lebanese Government and people are fully embattled to return retaliatory blows to the malicious aggressive acts of the enemy and the entire Arab peoples are firmly determined to rise and fight to the end against the aggressors to achieve their just cause of liberating Palestine, defending the sovereignty and dignity of the Arab nations and safeguarding permanent peace and security in the Middle East.

The honest-minded peoples of the world are raising their voices in condemnation of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges Israeli expansionists and are actively supporting the just struggle of the Arab peoples.

The Korean people will, in the future too, as in the past, actively support the Arab peoples in their just struggle against U.S. imperialist and Israeli expansionist aggression.

Victory belongs to the anti-U.S., anti-Israeli struggle of the Lebanese people who enjoy the support from the Arab peoples and the peace-loving peoples the world over.

Kim Jip

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